onding number of men in the army.

The contracts for the transportation of the abject poverty, but were bound in chains of and impoverished people. commerce and to the navy which were antici- jects of the care of the government. ourse is increased and promoted with Gerope, with all the countries on the west Coast four continent, especially with Oregon and alifornia, and between the northern and Orleans and Vera Cruz. It promises the most happy results in cementing friendship between the two republics, and in extending reciprocal

his gratifying to find the revenues of the de-

wices of the line of steamers between Bremen ousand five hundred and seventy-nine miles; dent making an increase of transportation for the year of two million one hundred and twentywhilst the expense was less than that of the revious year by four thousand two hundred

benses were reduced four hundred and fifty-six housand seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars-making an increase of service at the rate penses of more than fifteen per cent.

During the past year there have been emcross the isthmus from Chagres to Panama.

Under the authority given to the Secretary of the Navy, three ocean steamers have been pected to enter upon the mail service between Panama and Oregon, and the intermediate ports,

merease the resent year as it did in the last, there will be received near four hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than the expendi-

country so extensive as that of the United States, that I recommend to your favorable vored classes consideration the suggestions of the Postmaster General for its improvement.

the country is similar in some respects to that measures was adopted which, united and com-

mercial and pecuniary embarrassment which country. only causes which led to its establishment,

There are now seven; and in another year there there was a written constitution, by which orders will, probably, be not less than seventeen a- and titles were not recognized or tolerated. A sysfirst. While this great national advantage tem of measures was therefore devised, calculated, is secured, our social and commercial intersilently from the States and the mass of the peomany, Great Britain, and other parts of Euernment to the European models, substituting an aristocracy of wealth for that of orders and titles.

Without reflecting upon the dissimilarity of our institutions, and of the condition of our people and california, and between the Bottes. Con- those of Europe, they conceived the vain idea of underable revenue may be expected from pos- building up in the United States a system similar The whole system was resisted from its inception by rages; but the connected line from New York to that which they admired abroad. Great Bri-Chagres, and thence across the isthmus to tain had a national bank of large capital, in whose Oregon, cannot fail to exert a beneficial influ- hands was concentrated the controlling monetary ence, not now to be estimated, on the interest and financial power of the nation; an institution of the manufactures, commerce, navigation, weilding almost kingly power, and exerting vast not to raise the revenue needed, but for protection and currency of the U. States. As an impor- influence upon all the operations of trade, and up- merely, internal improvements, and the distribuon the policy of the government itself. Great Bri- tion of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands. tain had an enormous public debt, and it had be- are measures without the warrant of the constituof the proposed line of steamers between N. come a part of her public policy to regard this as a tion, would, upon the maturest consideration "public blessing." Great Britain had also a re- seem to be clear. It is remarkable that no one of on trade, and trammelled the productive industry quences, is authorized by any express grant of of the mass of the nation. By her combined sys- power in the constitution. No one of them is "inbenefits to the trade and manufactures of both. tem of policy, the landlords and other property cident to, as being necessary and proper for the The report of the Post-master General will holders were protected and enriched by the enor-execution of, the specific powers" granted by the make known to you the operations of that de- mous taxes which were levied upon the labor of constitution. The author ty under which it has the country for their advantage.

Imitating this foreign policy, the first step in esnatiment under the rates of postage now estab- tablishing the new system in the United States tion which its letter and its whole object and delished by law, so rapidly increasing. The gross | was the creation of a national bank. Not foreseeamount of postage during the last fiscal year ing the dangerous power and countless evils which amount of postage during the last used year amount of postage during the last used the last used the convictions of the conviction o nor perceiving the connexion which it was designdescription three numbers and the constitution to mere interest and doubtful constructions? It among the adoption of the constitution, upon which all doubtful constructions? Had it been intended to doubtful constructions? The adoption of the constitution, upon which all doubtful constructions and of possible corruption.—

| the adoption of the constitution, upon which all doubtful constructions and the constitution of the constituti sounder views were induced to yield their scruples, 1847, by the sum of four hundred and twenty- tionality, and to give it their sanction, as an expe- and inferences of power which its authors assumed and localities to embark the government in serving them unimpaired. ive thousand one hundred and eighty-four dol- dient which they vainly hoped might produce relief. It was a most unfortunate error, as the sub- stitution. The expenditures for the year, excluding the sequent history and final catastrophe of that dansom of \$94,672, allowed by Congress at its gerous and corrupt institution have abundantly it, and dependants upon it for pecuniary favors;thus diffusing throughout the mass of society a ence to give tone to public opinion, and to act in the constitutionality. June last, were one hundred and sixty three | concert in cases of emergency. The corrupt powthousand two hundred and eight miles in ex- er of such a political engine is no longer a matter tent-being an increase during the last year of speculation, having been displayed in numerof nine thousand three hundred and ninety ous instances, but most signally in the political miles. The mails were transported over them, struggles of 1832-'3-'4, in opposition to the public lining the same time, forty-one million twelve will represented by a fearless and patriotic Presi-

tariff. This was to afford bounties to favored classes and particular pursuits, at the expense of all others. A proposition to tax the whole people for the purpose of enriching a few, was too monstrous to be openly made. The scheme was, therefore veiled under the plausible but delusive pretext of a epartment, two ocean steamers in conveying | measure to protect "home industry;" and many of he mails monthly between New York and our people were, for a time, led to believe that a Bremen, and one, since October last, perform- tax which in the main fell upon labor, was for the ng semi-monthly service between Charleston benefit of the laborer who paid it. This branch of and Havana; and a contract has been made the system involved a partnership between the govlar articles produced at home, caused by such tax. on the natural course of the business and trade of the country, and to advance the interests of large capitalists and monopolists, at the expense of the great mass of the people, who were taxed to in-

our country, and prevent us from assuming the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among in Mr. Madison's own handwriting, was carefully and maintaining the first rank among nations, the States. Other expedients were devised to take but a disregard of the experience of the past, money out of the treasury, and prevent its coming and a recurrence to an unwise public policy. in from any other source than the protective tariff. We have just closed a foreign war by an hon- The authors and supporters of this system were Madison's handwriting, and is as follows: orable peace-a war rendered necessary and the advocates of the largest expenditures, whether unavoidable in vindication of the national for necessary or useful purposes or not, because the bights and houor. The present condition of larger the expenditures the greater was the pretext for high taxes in the form of protective duties.

These several measures were sustained by popthe war with Great Britain in 1815, and the thousands were defuded. The bank was representoccasion is deemed to be a proper one to take ed to be an indispensable fiscal agent for the gova retrospect of the measures of public policy ernment; was to equalize exchanges, and to regwhich followed that war. There was at that ulate and furnish a sound currency, always and stitution cannot be rightfully exercised; thecause the earlier policy. The enlargement of the pow- riff was to give employment to "American labor," ers of the federal government by construction, at advanced prices; was to protect "home induswhich obtained, was not warranted by any try," and furnish a steady market for the farmer. just interpretation of the constitution. A few Internal Improvements were to bring trade into man's property. The distribution of the land mobined, constituted what was termed by their authors and advocates the "Annied by their works, plant schools throughout their borders, and a time favored by the condition of the coun-

extensively prevailed. These were not the only causes which the were not the of our statesmen the impression that our govwield its resources successfully in great emerwield its resources successfully in great emer
gencies, and especially.

the for naval purposes, and liable to constant they were sold, and the money they did not seek to obtain by the constitution with power to defend their rights, the mere instrument of a majority and thirty members in the House of Representatives and absorbing, and the others impotent be for naval purposes, and hable to constant should be concentrated in its hable. This have the favored classes, who were enriched by the protective tariff, to have the rates of that legitimate and prescribed mode—an amend-leterioration, they were sold, and the money declared, "the Bark of the United by the protective tariff, to have the rates of that legitimate and prescribed mode—an amend-leterioration, held of Congress. A surrender, on his part, of the legitimate and prescribed mode—an amend-leterioration, they were sold, and the money like for the accomplishment of the great objects. Sixteen of the smaller States are representatives. the legitimate and prescribed mode—an amend—by the protective tariff, to have the rates of that legitimate and prescribed mode—an amend—by the protection as high as possible; for the higher those by but for which they were established. Organized placed in the treasury.

The number of men in the naval service authorized by law during the war, has been reduced by discharges below the maximum fixed dured by discharges below the peace establishment. Adequate squadfor the peace establishment and throw the maximum fixed down the peace establishment. Adequate squadfor the peace establishment. Adequate squadfor the peace establishment. Adequate squadfor the peace establishment and throw the first mistrument of a majority to his part, of the greater would be their advantage. It is probable that neither the bank of 1791 to his part, of the emphasized with the form the legitimate and prescribed mode—an amend—an amend—an amend of the greater would be their advantage. It is probable that neither the bank of 1791 to his part, of the emphasized with the form the legitimate and prescribed mode—an amend—an amend for the peace contained in the several quarters of nations into the hands of a few, who taxed that the amount collected should be as large the globe where experience has shown their and controlled the many without responsibilias possible, to the end that the sum disbursed the globe who was now be most usefully employed; and ty or restraint. In that arrangement they might also be the larger. The States being he naval service was never in a condition of conceived the strength of nations in war consisted. There was something fascinating in money, had an interest in having the rates of tax the case, luxury, and display of the higher imposed by the protective tariff large enough to the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of orders, who drew their wealth from the toil yield a sufficient revenue from that source to the manual of the war required that four offi- system drew their ideas of political economy turbing or taking from them the land fund; so and to the business of the country. at the class of each of the three lower grades should from what they had witnessed in Europe, and that each of the branches constituting the system cers of each from the rolls. A board of officers had a common interest in swelling the public exthe dropped from the rolls. A board of officers particularly in Great Britain. They had a common interest in swelling the public exthe dropped from the rolls. A board of officers particularly in Great Britain. They had a common interest in swelling the public exthat the representative principle and the capacity of the people to our branch. be dropped from the selection; and those designated were ed the enormous wealth concentrated in few penditures. They had a direct interest in mair.

They had a direct interest in mair.

They had a direct interest in mair.

Upon the same principle that the veto of the product of the product

pated. The first steamer thus secured to the It was not possible to reconstruct society in the protection, and charged with a few specific duties, relaovernment was launched in January, 1847. United States upon the European plan. Here ting chiefly to our foreign affairs, into a consolidated empire, depriving the States of their reserved rights. whole form and character of the government would be changed, not by an amendment of the constitution, but

The indirect mode of levying the taxes by a duty on imports, prevents the mass of the people from readily few, who are thus enriched, and who seek to wield the political power of the country, to deceive and delude hem. Were the taxes collected by a di ect levy upon the people, as is the case in the States, this could not

many of our ablest statesmen, some of whom doubted its constitutionality and its expediency, while others be lieved it was, in all its branches, a flagrant and dangerous infraction of the constitution.

That a national bank, a protective tariff, levied been attempted to justify each of them is derived from inferences and constructions of the constitusign do not warrant. Is it to be conceived that such immense powers would have been left by the

But it has been urged that the national bank, tem is so intimately combined and linked with tatives. The constitution interposes checks upon which constituted so essential a branch of this the others, that as surely as an effect is pro- all branches of the government, in order to give the House of Representatives are chosen by plu- the honor, and the glory of our beloved country: proved. The bank, with its numerous branches combined system of measures, was not a new duced by an adequate cause, if it be resuscitative for error to be corrected, and delusion to ralities, and not by a majorities of all the voters in ramified into States, soon brought many of the ac- measure, and that its constitutionality had been ted and revived, and firmly established, it re- pass away; but if the people settle down into a their respective districts; and it may happen that a previously sanctioned, because a bank had been quires no sagacity to foresee that it will ne- firm conviction different from that of their repre- majority of that House may be returned by a less tions of the country into the relation of debtors to chartered in 1791, and had received the official cessarily and speedily draw after it the re-es- sentatives, they give effect to their opinions by aggregate vote of the people than that received by signature of President Washington. A few facts tablishment of a national bank, the revival of changing their public servants. The checks signature of President Washington. A few facts will show the just weight to which this precedent a protective tariff, the distribution of the land in the adoption of the constitution are the hest should be entitled as bearing upon the question of money, and not only the postponement to the in the adoption of the constitution, are the best

Great division of opinion upon the subject ex- national debt, but its annual increase. isted in Congress. It is well known that Presisident Washington entertained serious doubts both as to the constitutionality and expediency of the measure; and while the bill was before him for his official approval or disapproval, so great were these doubts, that he required "the opinion system. A public debt of more than one hundred in writing" of the members of his cabinet to aid and twenty millions of dollars existed; and it is not him in arriving at a decision. His cabinet gave our thousand six hundred and eighty miles, to be disguised that many of the authors of the their opinion, and were divided upon the subjectnew system did not regard its speedy payment as General Hamilton being in favor of, and Mr. Jefessential to the public prosperity, but looked upon ferson and Mr. Randolph being opposed to the its continuance as no national evil. Whilst the constitutionality and expediency of the bank. It The increase in the mail transportation with- debt existed, it furnished aliment to the national is well known, also, that President Washington the last three years has been five million bank, and rendered increased taxation necessary retained the bill from Monday, the fourtcenth, three hundred and seventy-eight thousand to the amount of the interest, exceeding seven mil- when it was presented to him, until Friday, the is an object of high national importance, intwenty-fifth of February-being the last moment | volving in my judgment the continued pros-This operated in harmony with the next branch | permitted him by the constitution to deliberate, | perity of the country. of the new system, which was a high protective when he finally yielded to it his reluctant assent, I have felt it to be an imperative obligation ty of the people for self-government, which is adday after the bill was presented to him-he had Congress, involving the principle of the in- of their representatives. arrived at no satisfactory conclusion; for on that ternal improvement branch of the "American The people, by the constitution, have command- The equality of their representation in the Senate, day he addressed a note to General Hamilton, in system," and conflicting in their provisions ed the President, as much as they have command- and the veto power of the President, are the conwhich he informs him that "this bill was presen- with the views here expressed. ted to me by the joint committee of Congress at This power confered upon the President by execute their will. They have said to him in the have, that their rights will be respected. Without 12'oclock on monday, the fourteenth instant;" and the constitution, I have on three occasions, constitution, which they require he shall take a these guaranties, all their interests would be at 12'oclock on monday, the fourteenth instant;" and he requested his opinion "to what precise period, during my administration of the executive deby legal interpretation of the constitution, can the partment of the government, deemed it my President retain it in his possession, before it beceiving the proceeds of the tax imposed on articles comes a law by the lapse of ten days." If the imported, and the latter the increased price of simithe bill was presented to the President, and the It is obvious that the portion to be received by the day on which his action was had upon it, were favored classes would, as a general rule, be increa- both to be counted inclusive, then the time allowsed in proportion to the increase of the rates of tax ed him, within which it would be competent for imposed, and diminished as those rates were re- him to return it to the House in which it originaduced to the revenue standard required by the ted with his objections, would expire on Thursday, engaged by him for the service between wants of the government. The rates required to the twenty-fourth of February. Gen. Hamilton havana and Chagres; so that a regular month- produce a sufficient revenue for the ordinary ex- on the same day returned an answer, in which he y mail line will be kept up after that time be- penditures of government, for necessary purposes, states: "I give it as my opinion that you have tween the United States and our territories on were not likely to give to the private partners in ten days exclusive of that on which the bill was portion of my fellow-citizens. this scheme profits sufficient to satisfy their cupidi- delivered to you, and Sundays; hence, in the prethis scheme profits sufficient to satisfy their cupiding this great increase in the mail service, should the revenue continue to this scheme profits sufficient to satisfy their cupid.

NAVAL STORNS—Turpentine has varied somewhat which shall have passed the House of Representatives and all its representatives and the Senate shall, before it because the senate of the profits sufficient to satisfy their cupid.

NAVAL STORNS—Turpentine has varied somewhat which shall have passed the whole people of a particular State, and this scheme profits sufficient to satisfy their cupid.

NAVAL STORNS—Turpentine has varied somewhat which shall have passed the votes of its Senators and all its representatives and the votes of its Senators and all its representatives. However prejudicial it might be to closing at \$2.30 for soft, and \$1.40 for bard.

NAVAL STORNS—Turpentine has varied somewhat which shall have passed the votes of its senators and all its representatives. However prejudicial it might be to closing at \$2.30 for soft, and \$1.40 for bard.

NAVAL STORNS—Turpentine has varied somewhat which shall have passed the votes of its senators and all its representatives. The votes of the expenditures, and thereby creating a necessity for dent adopted, he gained another day, for deliberation and state a keeping up a high protective tariff. The effect of tion, and it was not until the twenty-fifth of Feb. the United States: if he approve, he shall mends measures to Congress, he avows, in the if the President shall approve it, or it should be this policy was to interpose artificial restrictions up- ruary that he signed the bill; thus affording con- sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his most solemn form, his opinions, gives his voice passed by a vote of two-thirds of both houses; but

clusive proof that he had at last obtained his own objections, to that house in which it shall have in their favor, and pledges himself in advance to it has a right to demand that the President shall consent to sign it not without great and almost originated, who shall enter the objections at approve them if passed by Congress. If he acts evercise his constitutional power, and arrest it, if insuperable difficulty. Additional light has been large on their journal and proceed to reconsid- without due consideration, or has been influenced his judgment is against. If he surrender this recently shed upon the serious doubts which he er it." had on the subject, amounting at one time to a The preservation of the constitution from other cause Congress, or either house of Congress, cannot approve, it would make his formal appropostages made to a uniform rate of five cents, hensive scheme of internal improvements, capable conviction that it was his duty to withhold his appreserved by him, and is among the papers lately purchased by Congress. It is preceded by a note written on the same sheet, which is also in Mr.

Among the objections assigned in this paper to

of the government that powe s not delegated by the con

but for the embarrassments of the government | With the motives or considerations which the delusive hope that they would restore pub- the public good. the Secretary representation of the corps of the laboring millions. The authors of the meet the wants of the government, without distributed that four off.

But it has been urged by those who object

made the selection, and those designated were built and the selection, and those designated were built and the selection, and the selection and the necessarily dismissed, but without any aneged hands, and had seen the spiendor of the overleading from the spiendor of the overlead fault. I concur in opinion with the service would be improved by reduthat the service would be improved by reduthe service would be improved by reduthe service would be improved by reduthat the service would be improved by reduthe service would be improved by red the service would be improved by reduwas upneld by the restrictive policy. They
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They are the restrictive policy policy policy policy policy policy polic the number of landsmen, and increasing lorger to look down upon the poorer classes and line vice President exercises and the system was established. It was soon to be about the vice president exercises and the vice president exercises are vice president exercises. the marines. Such a measure would justify of the English population, upon whose dary and executive; and thus the whole power of the marines of the number of officers to the example of the executive; and thus the whole power of the number of officers to the example of the consider the frame and true characters and the extravagant expenditures and thereby to increase of the number of officers to the example of the consider the frame and true characters and thereby to increase of the number of officers to the example of the consider the frame and true characters and the extravagant expenditures and thereby to increase of the number of officers to the example of the consider the frame and true characters and the extravagant expenditures are extravagant expenditures. and yearly labor the great establishments they are sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and supported the reduction by dismissal, and still the solution of the reduction by dismissal, and still the solution of the reduction by dismissal, and still the solution of the reduction by dismissal, and still the solution of the reduction by dismissal, and still the solution of the reduction by dismissal, and still the solution of the reduction by dismissal, and still the solution of the reduction by dismissal, ent of the reduction by dismissal, and still the so much admired were sustained and support the public patronage, and meintain a rich and country, and upon the people engaged in difted empire, but a confederated Union. The ercised by the Vice President in a few instances, glorious system of well-regulated self-government fed and half-clad operatives were not only in and impoverished people and impo the favor and protection of the government. were co-ordinate, co-equal, and separate in the bill to recharter the the bank of the United anarchy, and finally by monarchy or despotism. It is manifest that this scheme of enlarged taxation and expenditures had it continued to prevail, must be dependent sovereignties, and by its adoption States in 1811. It may happen that a bill may I am far from believing that this doctrine is the oppressive servitude for the benefit of famail in steamships convertible into war-steam oppressive servitude for the benefit of famore than this scheme of enlarged taxation oppressive servitude for the benefit of faand expenditures, and by its adoption oppressive servitude for the benefit of faand expenditures, and by its adoption oppressive servitude for the benefit of faand expenditures, and by its adoption oppressive servitude for the benefit of faand expenditures, and by its adoption oppressive servitude for the benefit of faand expenditures, and by its framers to be passed by a large majority of the House of sentiment of American people, and during the at the expense of the many. Its effect was to ed the federal government with certain pow- Representatives, and may be supported by the short period which remains in which it will be my "make the rich richer, and the poor poorer." ers, and reserved all others, including their Its tendency was to create distinctions in soci- own sovereignty, to themselves. They guarety based on wealth, and to give to the favor. ded their own rights as States, and the rights ministration of their government. In this manner the ed classes undue control and sway in our go- of the people, by the very limitations which vernment. It was an organized money pow- they incorporated into the federal constitution, by resorting to an unwarrantable and unauthorized con- er, which resisted the popular will, and sought whereby the different departments of the gento shape and control the public policy.

tion of prices, and depression of the great in- the minority. terests of agriculture, navigation, and com-

the system was overthrown. solely by the government. The constitutional currency has been restored; the public crebecome satisfied that banks, national or state, are not necessary as fiscal agents of the government. Revenue duties have taken the place of the protective tariff. The distribution of the money derived from the sale of the public lands has been abandoned, and the corrupting system of internal improvements, it is hoped, has been effectually checked.

It is not doubted, that if this whole train of might be deduced by construction from the conable consequences. This branch of the sys- by the acts or decrees of any one set of represen- ing the number necessary to form a quorum. distant future of the payment of the present evidence of their capacity for self-government .-

I entertain the solemn conviction, that if the internal improvement branch of the "American system" be not firmly resisted at this time, the whole series of measures composing it will be speedily re-established, and the country be thrown back from its present high state of prosperity, which the existing policy has produced, and be destined again to witness

To guard against consequences so ruinous,

duty to exercise; and on this last occasion of to the House in which it originated, with his obmaking to Congress an annual communica- jections." In withholding from it his approval and its exercise upon proper occasions demanding deemed inappropriate to review the principles ple constitutionally expressed, as much as the Con-

of the exercises of this undoubted constitutional power by the President has for the first a bill passed by the Senate may be rejected by the have a right to insist, as a part of the compact to learn that there has been no choice of Sutime been drawn seriously in question by a House. In each case the respective houses exer- which they gave their assent.

without an interference with the principle, of indefinite enlargement, and sufficient to swallow proval from the bill. This is found among the he is bound to discharge that duty, at what. which has been constantly and properly enup as many millions annually as could be exacted manuscript papers of Mr. Madison, authorized to ever hazard of incurring the displeasure of them; and there is no appeal from their decision, up as many millions annually as could be exacted manuscript papers of Mr. Madison, authorized to ever hazard of incurring the displeasure of them; and there is no appeal from their decision, up as many millions annually as could be exacted manuscript papers of Mr. Madison, authorized to ever hazard of incurring the displeasure of them; and there is no appeal from their decision, up as many millions annually as could be exacted manuscript papers of Mr. Madison, authorized to ever hazard of incurring the displeasure of them; and there is no appeal from their decision, up as many millions annually as could be exacted manuscript papers of Mr. Madison, authorized to ever hazard of incurring the displeasure of them; and there is no appeal from their decision, up as many millions annually as could be exacted manuscript papers of Mr. Madison, authorized to ever hazard of incurring the displeasure of them; and there is no appeal from their decision. lorced, of making that department sustain it- from the foreign commerce of the country. This be purchased for the use of the government by an those who may differ with him in opinion.— but to the people at the ballot-box. These are was a convenient and necessary adjunct of the act of the last session of Congress, and now for He is bound to discharge it, as well by his ob. proper checks upon the Executive, wisely inter-A well-digested cheap postage system is the protective tariff. It was to be the great absorbent the first time accessible to the public. From these ligations to the people who have clothed him posed by the constitution. None will be found to discharge it, as wen by his objection to the exercise of the veto powers. The objection to the exercise of the veto powers and the protective tariff. It was to be the great absorbent to the people who have clothed him posed by the constitution. The objection to the exercise of the veto powers are in the protective tariff. It was to be the great absorbent to the people who have clothed him posed by the constitution. best means of diffusing intelligence among the popular and is of any surplus which might at any time accumupeople, and is of so much importance in a late in the treasury, and of the taxes levied on the while he yet held the bank bill in his hands, actu- which he may not disregard. Nor are the equally important that the constitutional checks people, not for necessary revenue purposes, but for ally requested Mr. Madison, at that time a mem- obligations of the President in any degree lesthe avowed object of affording protection to the fadraught of a veto message for him. Mr. Madison. from his own in one or both houses of Convored classes

Auxiliary to the same end, if it was not an essential part of the system itself, was the scheme sential part of the system itself, was the scheme message, and sent it to him on the twenty-first of legislation that he is required to check; but if president. If both houses represent the States Nothing can retard the onward progress of which, at a later period, obtained, for distributing rebruary, 1791. A copy of this original draught, at any time Congress shall, after apparently at any time Congress shall, after apparently and the people, so does the President. The President. full deliberation, resolve on measures which ident represen's in the executive department the he deems subversive of the constitution, or of whole people of the United States, as each mem- of the Senite, the House of Representatives, and to \$1.25. the vital interests of the country, it is his sol- ber of the legislative department represents poremn duty to stand in the breach and resist tions of them. "February 21st, 1791. Copy of a paper made out them. The President is bound to approve, or The doctrine of restriction upon legislative and and sent to the President at his request, to be ready in disapprove, every bill which passes Congress executive power, whille a well-settled public case his judgment should finally decide against the bill and is presented to him for his signature. The opinion is enabled within a reasonable time to acconstitution makes this his duty, and he can- complish its ends, has made our country what it not escape it if he would. He has no election. is, and has opened to us a carreer of glory and which existed immediately after the close of ular names and plausible arguments, by which the bill, and which were submitted for the considhe must exercise his own best judgment If strangers. "I object to the bill, because it is an essential principle he cannot approve, the constitution commands In the exercise of the power of the veto, the tained, be rendered nugatory, and be practihim to return the bill to the House in which President is responsible not only to an enlighten- cally expunged from the constitution, this period of our history a departure from our everywhere of uniform value. The protective taly delegated, and because I cannot satisfy myself that it results from any express power by fair and safe rules of the days, (Sundays excepted,) it shall become a law without his sig- the legislative branches, who differ with him in trains the legislative and executive will, and The weight of the precedent of the bank of nature. Right or wrong, he may be overruled opinion, are responsible to the people of particular because the exercise of such a power by the The weight of the precedent of the bank of his a vote of two-thirds of each House; and, States, or districts, who compose their respective court may be regarded as being in conflict years after the close of that war, a series of measures was released that war, a series of that war, a series of that war, a series of the land and in its support, are greatly weakened by the his sanction. If his objections be not thus odevelopment of these facts. The experiment verruled, the subject is only postponed, and is him. To show that it was a line of the constitution which confers it upon for striking this power of the court from the authors and advocates the "American system."

was termed by their works, plant schools throughout their borders, and the people for their the legislative will, is to complain of the constitution and decision of the President's the legislative will, is to complain of the constitution and decision of the president's the legislative will be consideration and decision of the president's the legislative will be consideration and decision of the president's the legislative will be consideration and decision of the president's the legislative will be consideration and decision of the president's the legislative will be consideration and decision of the president's the legislative will be consideration and decision of the president's the legislative will be consideration and decision of the president's the legislative will be consideration and decision of the president because the decision of the pr relieve them from taxation. But the fact, that for every dollar taken out of the treasury for these The introduction of the new policy was for time favored by the condition of the new policy was for objects a much larger sum was transferred from time favored by the condition of the new policy was for objects a much larger sum was transferred from transferred from the new policy was for objects a much larger sum was transferred from transferred from the new policy was for objects a much larger sum was transferred from the new policy was for objects a much larger sum was transferred from transferred from the new policy was for objects a much larger sum was transferred from transferred from the new policy was for objects a much larger sum was transferred from transferred from transferred from the new policy was for objects a much larger sum was transferred from transferred from the new policy was for objects a much larger sum was transferred from transferred fro would have been fortunate for the country, He can enact no law. The only effect, theretry; by the heavy debt which had been contracted during the wars been fortunate for the country, and saved thousands from bankruptcy and ruin, fore, of his withholding his approval of a bill upon the same principles the equality of representation of the country, the President should be unanimous in opposition of the country, and saved thousands from bankruptcy and ruin, fore, of his withholding his approval of a bill upon the same principles the equality of representation of the country, the pockets of the people to the favored classes, and thwarts the public will, the President should be unanimous in opposition of the country. tracted during the war; by the depression of if not the ultimate design of the system to build up the public credit the public credit to the public credit to the depression of the system to build up the public credit to the depression of the system to build up the public credit to the depression of the system to build up the public credit to the depression of the system to build up the depression of the system to be a system the public credit; by the deranged state of the finances and the very state and the delay of the finances and the delay of the delay of the finances and the finances and the currency; and by the commercial and negocity, and monopolize the political power of the masses of porary pressure of the times upon our interests, and refused to enable the from Delaware has equal weight in deciding upon the most important measures with the most important measures and the most charter the second bank. Of this the country States and the people to consider and act upon the most important measures with the vote of a at the polls. became abundantly satisfied, and at the close the subject in the election of public agents senator from New York; and yet the one repretimately blended together, that in their operation of its twenty years' duration, as in the case of who will carry out their wishes and instruc-The events of the war with Great Britain, and the embarrassments which Great Britain, and the embarrassments which he can-

in its finances, the derangement of the current may induce Congress to pass any bill, the cy and the pecuniary pressure which existed President can Lave nothing to do. He must the first the consequence of the war of the presume then to be as pure as his own, and revolution, and the second the consequence of look only to the practical effect of their measthe war of 1812. Both were resorted to in ures when compared with the constitution or

to the exercise of this undoubted constitution-Those of our public men who opposed the al power, that it assails the representative sha! be confo med to the will of the more numer-

eral government were checks upon each oth-Under the pernicious workings of this com- er. That the majority should govern, is a erceiving the amount they pay, and has enabled the bined system of measures, the country wit- general principle, controverted by none; but nessed alternate seasons of temporary appa- they must govern according to the constitution, that quorum is competent to pass laws. It might public interests. It has never been, and there is rent prosperity; of sudden and disastrous com- and not according to an undefined and unre- happen that a quorum of the House of Represen- but little danger that it ever can be abused. No mercial revulsions; of unprecedented fluctua- strained discretion, whereby they may oppress tatives, consisting of a single member more than President will ever desire, unnecessarily, to place

merce; of general pecuniary suffering, and of fact that they may be temporarily misled, and that and in that case a fraction more than one-fourth and only in cases where his convictions make it final bankruptcy of thousands. After a severe their representatives, legislative and executive, of the people of the United States would be represtruggle of more than a quarter of a century, may be mistaken or influenced in their action by sented by those who voted for it. It might hap- deed, there is more danger that the President. improper motives. They have therefore interposed pen that the same bill might be passed by a ma- from the repugnance he must always feel to come The bank has been succeeded by a practical between themselves and the laws which may be system of finance, conducted and controlled passed by their public agents, various representations, such as assemblies, senates, and governors in their several States; a House of Representadit maintained unimpaired, even in a period tives, a Senate, and a President of the United strictive policy, which placed fetters and burdens these measures, involving such momentous conseof foreign war; and the whole country has strictive policy, which placed fetters and burdens these measures, involving such momentous conseof foreign war; and the whole country has cy make no law; nor can the House of Represedtatives immediately elected by them; nor can the Senate; nor can both together, without the concurrence of the President, or a vote of two-thirds of both houses.

our admirable system of govenment, were conscion of the infirmities of their representatives; &. extreme case is not likely to happen, cases that ap. ject than the public good, the enduring fame, and in delegating to them the power of legislation, proximate it are of constant occurrence. It is be. permanent prosperity of my country, I have purthey have fenced them around with checks, to lieved that not a single law has been passed since sued the convictions of my own best judgment. confer them on the federal government, it is but prevail, the effect would be to change the en- Error, selfishness, and faction have often sought sent and voted. Many of the most important acts far the public policy I have maintained, and the ing the embarrassments of the treasury, and of reasonable to conclude that it would have been the conclude that it would have been carried measures I have from time to time recommended. the business of the country, consequent upon the done by plain and unequivocal grants. It is the seductions of that the government to the country consequent upon the done by plain and unequivocal grants. This was danger remains. It is the seductions of that the government to the country consequent upon the done by plain and unequivocal grants. This was danger remains. It is the seductions of that the government to the country consequent upon the public the government to the country consequent upon the done by plain and unequivocal grants. war, some of our statesmen who held different and not done but the whole structure of which the branch of the system, which consists in interister influences; but these efforts have only satisister influences; but the satisfactor influences; but the satisfa "American system" consisted, was reared on no nal improvements, holding out as it does, inother or better foundation than forced implications ducements to the people of particular sections they have imposed, and of the necessity of pre-

> They know that the men whom they elect to public stations are of like infirmities and passions people of the United States. We must remodel with themselves, and not to be trusted without only the salutary checks lodged in the executive week's paper. They shall appear in our next. constitutional limitations. Who that has wit- lodged in the Senate also, and thus practically innessed the legislation of Congress for the last thirty years will say that he knows of no instance jority of a single assembly—a majority unconin which measures not demanded by the public trolled and absolute, and which may become des- message in time for this paper, we shall be in the State governments, by combinations of in- majorities to rule, independent of the checks and all the evils, commercial revulsions, depres- dividuals and sections, in derogation of the gen- limitations of the constitution, we must revolutionedupon the people, repressing their growth, and agreed to form a federal Ution, and rush into con-

impairing their energies for years to come? that absolute unchecked power is safe in the hands and yet the doctrine maintained, if carried out, of any one set of representatives, or that the capaci- must lead to this result. and gave it his signature. It is certain that as late to withhold my constitutional sanction from mitted in its broadest extent, is a conclusive argu- ring upon the President a qualified negative upon citing one. as the twenty-third of February-being the ninth two bills which had passed the two houses of ment to prove the prudence, wisdom, and integrity the legislation of Congress, was to protect minor-

ed the legislative branch of the government, to stitutional guaranties which the smaller States votes, and D. K. McRae, (dem.) 84 votes, bedeemed inappropriate to review the principles and considerations which have governed my action. I deem this the more necessary, because, after the lapse of nearly six years since the adoption of the constitution, the propriety of the exercises of this undoubted constitution. A bill which passes the House of Representation with the propriety of the exercises of this undoubted constitution. The propriety of the exercises of this undoubted constitution to make it a law. A bill which passes the House of Representation with the larger statution, and entered into the Condition, and entered into the Condition with the larger States in the Senate; and they agreed to be bound the Governor, and will, as a matter of course, by all laws passed by Congress upon the express condition, and none other, that they should be approved by the Condition, and none other, that they should be approved by the Condition, and none other, that they should be approved by the Condition, and none other, that they should be approved by the Condition and they agreed to be bound the Condition and they agreed to be bound the Condition and they agreed to be bound the Condition and they agreed to be c

cise the veto power on the other. Congress, and each House of Congress, hold by improper or corrupt motives-or if from any power, or fail to exercise it in a case where he ly, to Miss Sarah M. Peck, daugeter of Capt. T. of the Executive upon the legislative branch sovereignty, and substitute for the present federal

If it be said that the representatives in the pop- posed numerical majority. A revolution of the

If the presidential veto be objected to upon the upon the same principles the equality of represen-tation of the States in the Senate should be strickwield its resources successfully in great emergencies, and especially in war, more power

was not strong enough, and that to government should the disbursements made by the government should be large, because, being the depository of the public money, the larger the amount, the greater lic money if successful, would break down the indepentation of the smaller States represent less than onethe disbursements made by the government should fourth of the people of the Union. There are the disbursements made by the government should fourth of the people of the Union. There are the disbursements made by the government should fourth of the people of the Union. There are the disbursements made by the government should fourth of the people of the Union. There are the disbursements made by the government should fourth of the people of the Union. There are the disbursements made by the government should fourth of the people, and clothed the people of the Union. There are the disbursements made by the government should fourth of the people of the Union. There are the disbursements made by the government should fourth of the people of the Union. There are the disbursements made by the government should fourth of the people of the Union. There are the disbursements made by the government should fourth of the people of the Union. There are the disbursements made by the government should be people of the Union. There are the disbursements made by the government should be people of the Union. There are the disbursements made by the government should be people of the Union. There are the disbursements made by the government should be people of the Union. There are the disburseme

commend a measure to Congress, and it may re- deprived of the constitutional powers invesceive the sanction and approval of thore than three-fourths of the House of Representatives, and of all the senators from the large States, containing more than three-fourths of the whole population of the United States; and yet the measure may be defeated by the votes of the senators from the smaller States. None, it is presumed, can be found ready to change the organization of the Senate on this account, or to strike that body practi-

senators from the larger States, and the Vice Pres- duty to administer the executive department, i exercise of this power under the constitution.

of Senators from the fifteen smaller States, and a of the smallest of these States, it would be passed by the votes of Senators from States having but fourteen representatives, in the House of Representatives, and containing less than onesixteenth of the whole population of the United States. This extreme case is stated to illustrate the fact, that a mere passage of a bill by Congress is no conclusive evidence that those who passed Happily for themselves, the people, in framing it represent the majority of the people of the United States, or truly reflect their will. If such an sibilities devolved upon me. With no other ob-

Besides, in most of the States the members of

representing in each House a majority of the whole branch, but must strike out and abolish those vest the whole power of the government in a masolidation, which must end in monarchy or des-After so much experience, it cannot be said potism. No one advocates such a proposition; its proceedings.

ities from injustice and oppression by majorities States, therefore, the preservation of this lower,

A bill might be passed by Congress against the will of the whole people of a particular State, and

government a consolidation, directed by a supgovernment would be silently effected, and the States would be subjected to laws to which they had never given their constitutional consent.

The Supreme Court of the United States is invested with the pewer to declare, and has declarthe approval of the President, to be unconstutional and void; and yet none, it is presumed, can be found, who will be disposed to strip this highest udicial tribunal under the constitution of this acknowledged power-a power necessary alike to its independence and the rights of individuals.

For the same reason that the Executive veto should, according to the doctrine maineven though both Houses of Congress and Office Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Co. may be overruled by a vote of two-thirds of

It is obvious that to preserve the system established by the constitution, each of the co-ordinate branches of the governmentthe executive, legislative, and judicial-must

ted in them, and of their due proportions, the equilibrium of the system must be destroyed, and consolidation, with the most pernicious results; must ensue-a consolidation of unchecked, despotic power exercised by majorities of the legislative branch;

The executive, legislative, and judicial, each constitute a separate co-ordinate department of the government; and each is independent of the others. In the performence of their respective duties under the constitution, neither can, in its legitimate action, control the others. They each act upon their several responsibilities in their respective ident may reject it by giving his vote with the will be my aim to maintain its independence, and senators from the smaller States; and yet none, discharge its duties, without infringing upon the it is presumed, are prepared to deny to him the powers or duties of either of the other departs ments of government.

But it is, in point of fact, untrue that an act The power of the executive veto was exercised passed by Congress is conclusive evidence that it by the first and most illustrious of my predeceds an emenation of the popular will. A majority sors, and by four of his successors who preceded of the whole number elected to each House of me in the administration of the government, and; Congress constitutes a quorum, and a majority of it is believed, in no instance prejudicially to the half of the whole number elected to that House, his opinion in opposition to that of Congress .-The people of the U. States are not blind to the might pass a bill by a majority of a single vote. He must always exercise the power reluctantly, jority of one, of a quorum of the Senate, composed in collision with Congress, may fail to exercise it in cases where the preservation of the constitution single Senator from a sixteenth State, and if the from infraction, or the public good, may demand Senators voting for it hap ened to be from the eight it, than that he will ever exercise it unnecessarily or wanton!t.

During the period I have administered the executive department of the government, great and important questions of public policy, foreign and domestic, have arisen, upon which it was my duty to act. It may indeed be truly said that my administration has fallen upon eventful times. I have

the last hours of a session, when they are dis- your deliberations at your present important sesny and concord, you may be guided to wise results, and such as may redound to the hapiness; JAMES K. POLK. WASHINGTON, December 5, 1848.

Friday, December 8, 1849.

The length of the President's Message excludes several articles and advertisements prepared for this

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. Anticipating the receipt of the President's

good, have been carried? Who will deny that potic. To conform to this doctrine of the right of under the necessity of omitting a synopsis of the proceedings of our Legislature, farther sion of prices, and pecuniary embarrassments, eral interest, banks have been chartered, systems ize our whole system. We must revolution than to notice the most important matters that throughout which we have passed during the of internal improvement adopted, and debts entail- constitutional compact by which the seveal States have transpired since our last. After this week we intend to give a more full account of

From all appearances the session is likely to be a protracted, and, we apprehend, an ex-

The election of Attorney General came off on Friday last, when B. F. Moore, Esq , (fed.) ing one majority for Mr. Moore.

No time is yet fixed for the election of U.

Both Houses agreed to vote on Monday for making to Congress an annual communication "of the state of the Union," it is not described in and signature, he is executing the will of the pesting the will of the pesting the will of the pesting the union, and entered into the Union, securing to stitution, and entered into the Union, securing to vacated by the death of Judge Daniel. Judge

with dates up to the 5th inst., from which we preme or Superior Court Judges.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening the 3 th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Stedman, Mr. Henry S. Kel-In Sampson county, on the 14th ult., Mr. Wil-

lism H. Herring, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Wm. Friar, Esq.
In Philadelphia, on the 28th alf., by the Rev. Dr. Stephens, Dr. J. L. Meares of this place, to'

Great Bargains in Dry Goods AT LIPPITT'S

CHEAP CASH STORE, On Front Street, next door to Hart & Polly's. NORTHERN Brown Homespon, at 5, 6, and 7 cents;

Bleached Homespun, at 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 121 centsyard wide, Muslin de Lanes and Cashmeres, 121, 16, and 25 cts.,

Alpacas from 124 cents to \$1 25. 1787 pieces Culicoes, from 4 to 50 cents per yard. Ladies Black Silk Vizites and Mantillas.

copie from the country are politely invited to look at this stock before making their purchases.

Dec 8, 1848—13-31]

C. H. LIPPITT.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERS. THE subscriber wishes to hire out, for the enuing year, four or five negroes, who have been engaged for a number of years, in distilling Turpentine. They are all competent distillers. D. C. FREEMAN.

Washington, N. C., Dec 8, 1848-[12-3t Commercial copy 3 times. FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber has a large mimber of Peach. Apple, Apricot, Nectarine, and Plum Trees, of choice kinds, which he will self on reasonable terms. He will be in Wilmington next week. Dec 8, 1848 -[13-1t T. H. FENTRESS.

November 22d, 1848.

A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road the Secretary and Treasurer of said Company do collect the first instalment due upon subscriptions of Stock to the Company, by the 15th of November, 1818.

In accordance with the above resolution, I will